

Arrival of the Canada.**Three Days Later News from Europe.**

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22.—The arrival of the Canada, Capt. McMaster, was announced this morning, by firing of guns, and the firing of rockets. She left Liverpool, Nov. 7th, at 12 o'clock M., and arrived at this port the 21st Nov., with 44 passengers, having made the passage in 14 days.

The news by the Canada is three days later and highly interesting.

We give the following summary intelligence, with regard to the commencement and progress of the siege.

The official despatches from Admiral Dundas, General Canrobert and Admiral Hamlin, had been received on the 7th.

The first day of the bombardment, the Admirals of the fleet, with the whole of the fleet commenced the land attack, by engaging south and north of the harbor. The French squadron took up a position about a cable's length of the quarantine batteries, of the 350 guns, the two batteries of the Fort Alexander, and from the artillery battery.

The English squadron spiked the 130 guns of the Fort Constantine. A large land force was placed upon the height of Sevastopol, in a formidable and advantageous position. The actions, so far as the fleets are concerned, lasted from about half past twelve, to half past six, when it being quite dark, the ships hauled off.

At the commencement of the action the enthusiasm was extreme, and also during the action. Before firing, Admiral Hamlin made the signal "France observes you," which was replied to by shouts from the fleet.

The English loss on ship board are Lieuts. Chase and Madden killed, and 16 officers wounded—in all 44 men killed 266 wounded. The ships are considerably damaged by shot and shell. The French loss is 30 killed and 186 wounded.

Accounts have been received of an attack made by the Russian troops numbering, it is estimated about 30,000 on the forts in the vicinity of Balakavara, a town in the rear of the allies position, and succeeded in capturing 3 batteries manned by Turks, and driving away the battery men, who it must be remembered are mostly raw levies of young men. The English cavalry, Scotch Greys and 5th dragoon guards, however, aided by the French troops speedily came to the rescue, and though the light cavalry suffered most severely, the Russians were repulsed with great loss, and driven behind two batteries.

On the evening of the 26th, the Russians, 8,000 strong, made a sortie from the town, as well as from the direction of Balakavara, and were repulsed with great slaughter—3,000 being left dead on the field. The latest advices state that the bombardment from the heights was still vigorously carried on, and the quarantine fort and Fort Constantine had been razed—the southern town and other ports had been demolished. The town is also stated to be on fire in three different places. It was evident that Sevastopol could not hold out much longer.

According to one account the assault was to be made Nov. 2d. A telegraphic despatch was received in Liverpool from a Greek house, that the place had been positively captured—but it requires confirmation. A telegraphic despatch of Nov. 7th, states that the town is a mass of ruins, and that the French chasseurs shot the artillery men who showed themselves at the embrasures, and that all night shells were poured into the fort, leaving no opportunity for repairing disasters.

The Russian fleet had sought shelter under the buildings along side the quays, but the allies were about to fire upon them from new batteries with red hot balls.

A Swedish Gazette extraordinary, was published this morning with further dispatches from Lord Raglan.

Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner during the recent engagement.

The Russians had withdrawn from the forts in the vicinity of Balakavara.

Prince Menschikoff was not at Sevastopol, but with the main body of the army on the plains north of Backjeeria.

It is stated that the French had lost 2,000,

principally by explosions, while the English loss is under 100 men killed and wounded, on the land side. As both the British and French forces have been cut up by disease and loss in engagements, reinforcements are consequently called for from England and France. They are forthcoming during the present week.

About 40,000 men have been sent from England, this includes the last of the detachments which have arrived from Canada, the men of which are in a fine state of health and efficiency. The bounty for each soldier enlisted, has been raised to six pounds. The standard height is increased throughout the service, by one inch. The British force in the Crimea, will then amount to 100,000.—Supplies of winter clothing have been forwarded to the troops. Thirteen out of fourteen iron cylinders which have been ordered at Woolwich for conveyance to Sevastopol, to blow up the sunken ships, have been completed and shipped. Each of the cylinders will contain 1,000 pounds of powder.

120 gun boats, together with 40 floating batteries and 70 guns, making a total of 2,800 guns to be ready for an attack on Cronstadt. The fleet is shortly expected home for the winter. A camp of 100,000 men is to be formed at Oldrhat, to be ready for the spring campaign in the Baltic.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—It appears very doubtful whether Austria and Prussia will not, after all, have recourse to the bloody arbitrament of arms in the kingdom of Poland. Russia has gathered 200,000 men, fearing the Austrian frontier, which Austria has embattled with 200,000 men, and 20,000 in the Principalities. Both sides show great activity. The prospect in regard to Prussia is, that the Czar, on the 27th, refused an entrance to the Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg.

ASIA.—General Nicholas is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl, near Gresoria, on the frontier of Circassia.

FRANCE.—No domestic news of importance from the continent, except what is relative to the war. Mr. Soule, though at first refused permission to travel through France, on the ground that he had colleague with the revolutionists, Spanish and French, has now had the refusal withdrawn.

Loss of the Yankee Blade.

Below will be found the particulars of the loss of this California steamer. It will be seen that the report by telegraph is confirmed in every particular—thus adding to the awful record of this year of loss of life and treasure. Of the melancholy affair the press expresses various opinions—some severely censuring Captain Randall for his desertion of his ship—others exculpating him from all blame and giving him honorable mention.—The purser deems the captain did all that was possible for a man in his situation to do; and it is probable that, upon a rigid investigation of the incidents of the loss, this officer will clear up all charges against him. Captain Randall was an old Lake officer, having, in years gone by, commanded the old steamer Wisconsin, and also, we believe, the steamer Empire, during the first season of her service. On these interior waters he was regarded as a good seaman, a competent officer and a gentleman; and we think his good name will remain uninjured upon thorough investigation.—

The purser of the steamer reports as follows:—

October 1, at 3½ P. M., being encompassed in a dense fog, steering S. E. by S., and supposing ourselves at least ten miles from shore, we struck on a reef of rocks off Point Arguilla, about 15 miles above Point Conception, on which the ship run upwards of 60 feet, while her stern swung in 9 fathoms of water, which, in less than 25 minutes sunk below the promenade deck, but so firmly was her forward part embedded in the rocks, that up to the time I left the ship, about 4 P. M., on the 2d, she had not receded an inch. As soon as we were discovered to be in danger the officers of the deck launched and manned the boats and proceeded at once to get the ladies and passengers ashore.

While the boats were being lowered the chief steward, store-keeper and some men went below and broke out a large quantity of provisions which were sent to the upper forward deck. The purser prepared to save the ship's papers and valuables in his possession belonging to the passengers, which would have all been safely delivered to their owners. But, on going below ten minutes after the ship struck, he found the specie covered with five feet of water, and so rapidly was she filling, that the water rose in the stern six inches per minute—consequently, no one dared to descend to the vault, which he locked and returned to the deck to save what he could of the Express matter.

Night coming on, and the fog, which had, for a short time, disappeared, again set in, the boats were stopped running, not being able to find the shore, and the terror of our situation began to stare us in the face.—There arose the loud accents of ardent and despairing prayers; confusion in the wildest sense prevailed, for there were those who had prepared to swim ashore, stiffened with the cold; those who had sought to drown their fears in the frequent libations of the ardent; while some, with calm resignation, had prepared themselves for the worst, and awaited their fate in peace. Thus we passed the dismal night, made still more solemn by the church-like tolling of the bell, which seemed to beck us on to our funeral.

The scene on shore was equally painful. The boat the first officer commanded, with thirty-one souls, mostly females, was stranded, and all, with the exception of himself and three others who were thrown on the beach apparently lifeless, were lost. Here I would record an instance of female energy seldom equaled even in the annals of the revolution. A Mrs. Jane Elwell, who had exerted herself by going into the water along-side of the boats and carrying the ladies ashore, saw the almost lifeless bodies of two ladies, and said to a young man, "you take one and I'll take the other," she picked up one of the bodies and placed it on her shoulder and carried it up an almost perpendicular bluff, to a spot where they had found a camp, and built fires, and afterwards, together with many other ladies, stripped off all her underclothes and gave them to the exhausted men.

During the night a number of bodies washed ashore, among others a female with a child clasped in her arms, the wife of Mr. Brennan, who, as an extraordinary instance of devoted love, went on shore with spade in hand—dug up his wife and child—kissed them—prayed over them and then re-buried them.

At daybreak we were again in motion.—Before leaving the wreck we sent on shore all the provisions to be found, awning and poles for tents, beds, bedding, clothing, &c., for the use of those that remained. But it is to be regretted that the actual suffers never received the provisions sent them, for a party composed mostly of firemen—insensible to humanity—and holding the advantage by having in their possession a large quantity of firearms and ammunition, took for themselves almost everything that went ashore, and money was seen in their possession which they could not have obtained honestly.

There were no passengers drowned on the wreck, and our informant believes that not more than fifty in all have been lost. Those that perished in the attempt to land were confined to the first day. When the Captain left the ship in the first boat, all on board was confusion, and not five minutes had elapsed before the hell hounds were at their work. A band of robbers seemed organized at once, and began plundering the cabin. They were armed with revolvers and knives, and proceeded coolly to open carpet bags and trunks, which they ransacked with all possible dispatch, as it was necessary to hasten through their job in that portion of the boat, where the water was rapidly coming in. In the steerage they had full control all night, and no one dared to enter or to interfere.

One passenger exhibited a severe gash on the back of his head which was inflicted while they were taking his watch. Some passengers had to draw their pistols and present them in order to get the women and children in the boats the first day. The plunder-party got possession of one of the boats, and money was exacted from several who got on board. A lot of men on shore

of the same stripe, would give up nothing they had obtained without pay. They provided themselves with canvas and blankets, while the women were without covering or protection from the weather save a quantity of brush.

Before the steamer struck, no one had observed the land, although the moment after, all saw it plainly. Captain Randall was thought, by many, to have acted injudiciously, and not to have exhibited proper firmness; but our informant does not further condemn him. Many on shore stated that he exerted himself to induce passengers to return with the boats and he himself went back to the ship two or three times. He also remained on watch all night upon the shore, to preserve the two boats from destruction on the rocks. The Captain stated that if the boats had landed where he had designated, no lives would have been lost on shore. Much credit is given to the third mate, who did all that he could to preserve order and cheer those remaining on board.

Of the losses among the passengers but little can be ascertained with certainty.—Most of them saved nothing but the clothing they were wearing, and reported losses of sums of money from fifty ounces to two hundred ounces. A body was seen on the beach, the pockets of the pants taken off and cut open, and another with a money belt around him, which was cut open and the contents abstracted. One passenger, who came up on the Goliath, found specimens of gold on shore, which he recognized as the property of a friend, and took a ring from the hand of one of the drowned men, Mr. Perkins, of Placerville. Several drafts on New York were picked up on shore.

Thirty Hours in the Tribune's Press Room.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.—

SIR:—Allow me to give your readers a statement of what was done in the press-room of your establishment on Thursday and part of Friday, the 26th and 27th ults. We commenced at 4 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, and in thirty hours we had printed and mailed one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred copies of the New York Tribune, or three hundred and sixty-four thousand impressions. By far the larger portion of the blank paper was received during Thursday forenoon, and of course had to be wet and turned. Had this paper been all in one pile it would have reached the height of seventy feet; its weight when mailed, would be about twenty-two thousand eight hundred pounds; in cubical measurement, about seven hundred and five feet and a half; its superficial measurement, if spread out, would be about forty-two and a quarter acres; the lineal measurement would reach about one hundred and twenty-six and two-third miles.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. RICHARDS,

Foreman of the Press Room.

Tribune Office, Nov. 1, 1854.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.—The St. Louis Democrat of a late date, contains the following statement, which, if sustained by facts, is destined to create much excitement, both in and out of Kansas. It shows precisely the idea these slave propagandists have of popular sovereignty, and the respect they entertain for the wishes of the actual settlers of our new territories. Let this be understood, and if Gov. Reader, and the other officials do not take prompt steps to defeat any such scheme, then let the people remember them:

"Senator Atchison is at present engaged in the upper country, organizing a secret society to consist of five thousand persons, pledged to repair into Kansas on the day of the first election held there, to vote slavery into that territory. Of this we have authentic information, and in a few days we shall expose the whole scheme, for, while we wish to see the people of Kansas determine the question of their own domestic institutions, in forming their own State constitution, we cannot and will not tolerate such an unlawful and iniquitous rascality as that of 'Drunken Davy's,' which proposes that a large body of men who are not, and do not intend to become, residents of that territory, shall by force and violence override the sense and wishes of its legitimate settlers."